

THE SENATE

(Continued from Page 3.)

A month, \$1200, for salary of superintendent of Board of Immigration, created at the regular session.

Achi moved \$1 a month, \$24, saying the Governor had appointed the Secretary to the office, who was getting \$250 salary from the Federal government and who had said he only wanted the honor.

Bishop thought \$50 a month for the executive officer of the Board of Immigration was little enough. It would bring the Secretary a lot of work, as the board had to do with the labor interests of the country.

Passed at \$24 by a vote of 7 to 5. President Isenberg asked to be excused from the afternoon session, when recess was taken from 12 to 2.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

McCandless moved a reconsideration of salary of second clerk, \$1800, in the Public Lands items which was struck out on Tuesday. Carried.

Dowsett, on a motion by McCandless to reinstate the item, spoke in favor of having salaries altogether investigated before cutting them down. Not a great deal would be saved in that way and there would be ample scope for economy when they came to the current expense bill.

Achi had a different view. He believed there was very little opening for reductions in current expenses below the estimate. The Territory would have but \$3,000,000 of revenue and the expenditures would have to be kept within that amount or the Governor could not reassure the banks regarding the state of the treasury. He thought the best way was to cut \$25 here and there from salaries.

Dickey, referring to a remark of the mover that if the salary were cut the clerk hire would have to come out of incidentals, said he noticed that the Land Office was asking for \$7200 incidentals, an increase of one thousand dollars over the current period.

The motion carried.

Dowsett moved to insert a new item of \$3200 for a Territorial veterinarian. It was intended as additional pay to Dr. Norgaard, a Federal veterinarian. Dickey moved the item be \$2800, or the same as the official's salary from the United States.

Achi spoke strongly against paying salaries to Federal officials. He wanted to go on record and moved to make the salary \$2400.

Paris thought the Senate ought to be very careful about throwing out this item. The animal industry of the Territory was very important. He had an impression that a guarantee was given to pay Dr. Norgaard a Territorial salary. The speaker referred to the good work done by the Territorial entomologist in preventing diseases among plants and argued that it was equally important to prevent the introduction of animal diseases.

Brown opposed the paying of salaries by the Territory to Federal officials.

McCandless stated that the Live Stock Breeders' Association had agreed to pay the veterinarian until the Legislature appropriated money. He spoke of the importance of the animal industry and referred to the great service Entomologist Koehle had rendered in killing the lantern pest.

Hayesden asked if Dr. Norgaard would engage in private practice, and, being informed by Woods that his functions would be strictly public, said the item had been sprung upon the Senate. It seemed to be an interest of the Stock Breeders' Association and not of the Territory in general. They had been very liberal to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. At least, the matter ought to be investigated. He would support Achi's amendment of \$1800.

Bishop felt that the opponents of the proposed item took a wrong view. Instead of giving something to the United States, the United States were giving something to us. They were paying half of the salary of what was practically a Territorial official. Every individual that kept an animal had an interest in the matter.

The item passed at \$2800. Dowsett moved to insert \$2000 for assistants, inspectors, employees and laborers of division of animal industry. Carried.

NEW OFFICES CREATED.

Achi moved to insert a new item of \$3600 for salary of an inspector of fisheries, explaining in answer to questions that it was to see that unlawful net fishing was not practiced, to promote fish propagation — mentioning "Johnnie Colburn's oysters" — etc. Carried.

On motion of Achi the item of \$3600 for meat and poi inspector, Honolulu, was reinstated.

Achi then had these new items inserted: \$1440 for fish and food inspector, Hilo; \$1440 for the same office, Waialua and Kahului; \$1200 for the same office, Lahaina.

Hayesden moved a new item of \$2400 for salary of inspector of milk and dairies, Second Judicial Circuit. McCandless hoped they would not undo all the good work done the previous day.

Hayesden argued that there was a real need of the inspection of milk and dairies. The people of Maui got all sorts of dirt in milk from Japanese dairymen.

Dickey proposed to leave it to the county.

McCandless agreed and suggested leaving out the Honolulu meat and poi inspection.

Hayesden asked if the counties could take care of dairies, why couldn't they take care of meat, poi and fish.

The item carried.

NO PAY WANTED.

McCandless moved to reconsider several items. Vice-President Paris ruled the motion out of order, as the items had been twice reconsidered.

Brown moved to make the salary of Registrar of Accounts \$200 instead of \$175 a month. Lost.

The Senate was laughing a good deal at itself, and Vice-President Paris wanted to know if the Senate was playing or working. If it was playing business that would all be upset next day, it should stop right there.

MORE THAN ONE SALARY.

Bishop stated that he had seen the Governor and some heads of departments about Section 3, "No officer or other employee of the Territory holding more than one office," etc., who had shown how the section as passed would interfere with the public interests. In a small district the tax assessor might be also the forest ranger and the school agent, at such nominal salaries as \$10 a month for each of the minor offices, and if he were prevented from taking such additional offices it might be difficult to get anybody else to accept them at the pay offered. The speaker moved an amendment to avoid the difficulty.

Kalama ironically suggested that the official might do like the school agents — give the extra office to his wife.

Achi said the provision had been on the statute books for forty years. A certain "crowd" had insisted on it when other people were in office, but when the former sticklers for the provision took office they "kicked like steers" against it. They should try their own medicine and not try to change the law for the sake of giving offices to their friends.

The motion was lost, when Bishop said he had made a mistake in wording it. He now moved to amend the section to read:

"No officer or other employee of the Territory holding more than one office or employment shall be authorized to draw more than the salary of the highest grade of the office or employment held by him, provided the aggregate of salaries to any one person shall not exceed \$100 per month, and he shall be entitled to no other or further compensation."

The clause replaced by that beginning with "provided" was, "If the salary or pay of such highest grade of office or employment shall amount to one hundred dollars or more per month."

The amendment carried. Lane moved to restore the salary of the registrar general and clerk, Board of Health, to \$125 a month. He and other members spoke of the day and night duties of the official, his exposure to contagion, etc. Carried.

GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS.

Hayesden read the following reports of the special committee on salaries of government physicians. The proviso about autopsies was an amendment by Dickey accepted after the reading:

Honolulu, May 3, 1905. Honorable D. P. R. Isenberg, President of the Senate—

Sir: Your special committee, to which was referred the matter of pay of government physicians, to be inserted in Senate Bill No. 2, having in mind the urgent reasons requiring the reinstatement of physicians and also our depressed financial conditions, have placed the salaries at the very lowest possible figure, and have combined certain districts to still further lessen the total, and have omitted others.

We recommend the items to be inserted as follows:

Pay of government physicians as per monthly schedule; for physicians resident in districts named, who shall act as agents of the board of health in their several districts, examine the public schools, attend the indigent sick free of charge, perform the duties of registrar of births, deaths and marriages, and to make free of charge autopsies for coroners:

Waimea, Kauai	\$ 45.00
Lihue, Kauai	45.00
Hanalei, Kauai	70.00
Kaunaloa, Kauai	50.00
Koloa, Kauai	50.00
Ewa, Oahu	50.00
Waianae, Oahu	50.00
Waialua, Oahu	50.00
Koolaula and Kahuku, Oahu	50.00
Koolau, Oahu	50.00
Lahaina, Maui	50.00
Kaunaloa, Maui	50.00
Hana, Maui	75.00
Waikuku, Maui	50.00
North and South Kona (the physicians to reside not less than one and one-half miles from the boundary line of the two districts)	125.00
South Kohala	75.00
North Kohala	50.00
Hanalei	50.00
North and South Hilo	100.00
Puna	75.00
Kau	50.00

We then recommend line 391 on page 23, "Pay of government registers, \$10,000.00," be stricken out.

Respectfully submitted, A. N. HAYSELDEN, Chairman.

J. D. PARIS, J. K. GANDALL.

I will agree to the above if reduced one-third.

McCANDLESS.

I do not concur to the above report, on the ground that in order to make the warrants of the Territory good for the next two years we must make the appropriations within the estimated income; but I think it is very hard for some districts the way the appropriations to be inserted as follows, to wit:

Pay of government physicians, \$13,800, as per following monthly schedule for physicians resident in districts named:	
Kauai.	
Waimea	\$ 10.00
Koloa	10.00
Lihue	10.00
Kealia	10.00
Hanalei	10.00
Oahu.	
Ewa	10.00
Waianae	10.00
Waialua	10.00
Kahuku	10.00
Koolaula	10.00
Molokai.	
Leeward	50.00
Maui.	
Lahaina	10.00
Waikuku	10.00
Kihel and Kula	10.00
Makawao	10.00
Hana	75.00
Hawaii.	
N. and S. Kohala	75.00
Hanalei	10.00
N. and S. Kona	125.00
North Hilo	10.00
Olaa	10.00
Kalapana, Puna	50.00

Kau 10.00

Respectfully submitted, W. C. ACHI.

Achi made a speech in support of his minority report, urging the necessity of keeping the expenditure within the revenue.

Bishop moved the adoption of the report of the majority. He realized that the territory was in a tight place. It was up against a deficiency of revenue, but it was the duty of the Territory to take care of its sick people who were not able to take care of themselves.

Paris said at present the physicians, having been cut down to \$10 a month, did nothing but register births and deaths. To keep the pay at \$10 a month would be no good whatever.

Dowsett remarked on the fact that there was now no physician on Molokai outside of the Settlement. This was one of the most important services for which they had to provide and money should be voted for district physicians even if the taxes had to be raised.

McCandless said the reason the physicians were cut down two years ago was because they had not been giving service to poor people. Nine times out of ten a Hawaiian did not go to a doctor because he had no money. Time and again the speaker had paid doctors for attending the poor out of his own pocket. He thought a little more economy ought to be got out of that appropriation than the majority of the committee proposed.

Paris remarked that the physicians were required to examine the schools, something that was not done at all now.

Achi made a series of charges against government physicians, such as that of using government medicines in their private practice, refusal and neglect to attend the poor without pay, etc. He had not received a single letter asking him to vote for an appropriation for doctors, but two years ago he received many letters asking him not to vote any money for doctors.

The majority report was adopted.

SALARY RAISED.

Lane moved to raise the salary of clerk of the Judiciary from \$175 a month, as in the bill, to \$200 a month. He spoke of the incumbent as a Hawaiian who had conducted the office most creditably for sixteen years, and until last year's reduction had been paid \$200 and more a month from period to period. Carried.

Dickey moved the bill pass as amended, and that having carried, moved to refer it to the Ways and Means Committee, which was ruled out of order.

Hayesden moved to authorize the clerk to produce upon the table the resolutions to pay unpaid bills introduced at the regular session. After some discussion, in which Dowsett reassured the mover as to finding all of the unpaid bills in the bill he had introduced that morning, the motion was withdrawn.

At 3:45 the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

House Bill No. 21, the bill respecting departmental appropriations, took up the greater portion of the time of the House of Representatives yesterday, being considered in committee of the whole on its second reading. Rep. Rice again occupied the chair.

ITEMS DEALT WITH.

The following items were taken up and dealt with in detail:

Incidentals, secretary's office, \$4600. Passed.

Expenses of election including transportation \$11,000. Passed.

Printing, translating, binding, indexing and advertising, \$5000. Passed.

Printing session laws of 1905 in Hawaiian, \$5000. Passed.

Preservation of archives, \$2400. Passed.

Incidentals, Treasurer's office, \$4000. Passed.

Associated charities running expenses, \$3600. Stricken out.

Incidentals, tax offices, Oahu, \$8000. Passed.

Incidentals, tax offices, Maui, \$1700. Passed.

Incidentals, tax offices, Hawaii, \$4000. Passed.

Incidentals, tax offices, Kauai, \$1200. Passed.

Expenses pilot boats, Hilo, \$360. Passed.

Expenses pilot boats, Kahului and Lahaina, \$360. Passed.

Public grounds, Waialua and Lahaina, \$4000. Passed.

Repairing school buildings, Oahu, \$10,000; Hawaii, \$5000; Maui, Molokai and Lanai, \$5000; Kauai, \$5000. Passed.

Support of Lahaina Seminary, \$15,000. Passed.

General expenses, Girls' Industrial school, \$2000. Passed.

General expenses, Boys' Industrial school, \$15,000. Passed.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Segregation and care of lepers, \$184,825. Passed.

Support and care of 4 patients at Hilo, \$3000. Passed.

Reception hall for visitors at Settlement and repairs at landing, \$3000. Passed.

Medical department, \$14,115. Passed.

Kalihi station including treatment of lepers and suspects, \$20,000. Passed.

Stamped envelopes and postage for lepers, \$1500. Passed.

Support of non-leprous female children, \$7000. Passed.

Support of non-leprous male children, \$12,000. Passed.

New building, Molokai, \$4700. Passed.

Pol factory, Molokai, \$2400. Passed.

Improvements, Kalihi store, \$3000. Passed.

Visitors' building, Kalihi, \$500. Passed.

Freight and passenger guarantee, \$5200. Passed.

Kalaupapa store, \$60,000. Passed.

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

Maintenance of ambulance, \$2520. Passed.

Fumigation, supplies, etc., \$19,800. Passed.

Insane asylum maintenance, \$40,000. Passed.

General expenses, Board of Health, \$8000. Passed.

Rent of grounds, Quarantine Hospital and Kapilani home for 36 months, \$750. Passed.

Malulu Hospital, Maui, \$6000. Passed.

Hilo Hospital, \$8000. Passed.

Waimea Hospital, \$3000. Passed.

Lihue Hospital, \$3000. Passed.

Care of indigent sick, Oahu, \$42,000. Stricken out.

Maintaining patients at Queen's Hospital, \$22,000; Leah Home, \$10,000. Kapilani Maternity Home, \$10,000. Passed.

Band incidentals, \$600; Hilo band, \$250; Waialua and Lahaina bands, \$250; Lihue, Waimea and Koloa bands, \$250. Passed.

CUTS OUT MILITIA.

Support of militia, \$10,000. Stricken out.

Incidentals and traveling expenses, auditing department, \$3600. Passed.

Printing tax books and blanks, \$2400. Passed.

Honolulu Park Commission, \$20,000. Passed.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The following message was received from Governor Carter:

"Enclosed herewith is a statement of claims and unpaid bills for the previous fiscal period, that is, items which were incurred prior to June 30, 1904, amounting to \$10,667.43. Every item has been carefully examined, and I recommend their payment.

"May I call to your attention the great change that has been brought about by those in charge of the various departments of the government in the matter of settlement of accounts.

"At the special session of the legislature of 1904, a similar act, carrying appropriation to the amount of \$20,665.95 was passed. Thus for the two years ending with June 30, 1905, the total unpaid bills and claims amount to \$13,333.38; while the appropriations passed by the Legislature of 1903 to settle unpaid bills and claims for the two years previous amounted to \$207,707.56.

There are two important factors which have contributed to this result:

"First, public opinion is now strongly opposed to any expenditures by departments, no matter how necessary, without first securing an appropriation from the legislature.

"Second, the public at large and all the department heads have been given to understand that at the close of a fiscal period, claims not presented will have to be met by those responsible for the negligence.

"Ignorance of the law by which a fiscal period is closed does not excuse a merchant from collecting his account within that period; and on the other hand, a government employee entrusted with the authority to make purchases, through whose carelessness a voucher is misplaced or lost, ought to be made to pay for his neglect.

"Most of the items herewith presented are for the settlement of agreements and contracts entered into by those in authority previous to this administration.

"It is possible that all just claims and unpaid bills have not been presented to the departments and the executive, and it is hoped these will all be introduced direct. There are, however, a large number that have already been examined and rejected.

"G. R. CARTER, Governor."

The message was accompanied by a list of the unpaid bills referred to, which was incorporated in a bill introduced by Chairman Harris of the Finance Committee. The aggregate is \$10,667.43.

WANTED ROADS.

A petition was received from homesteaders of the Palolo valley asking for an appropriation of \$7200 for the extension of the Pukeke and Waiolama branches of the Palolo homestead roads as recently surveyed. The matter was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements.

Treasurer Campbell wrote explaining that the appropriation for the Associated Charities of \$150 a month was used for paying rent of \$25 a month and salary of \$125 a month to the lady superintendent.

A statement adopted by the Territorial Teachers' Association asking the legislature to restore salaries to their old basis was received and filed.

House bill No. 1 to provide \$12,000 for the expenses of the extra session was read a third time and passed.

FEDERAL RENTS HERE

Honolulu and urging his friend to make a visit there by all means.

"We were charmed with the people of Honolulu," added the admiral, as he subsequently proceeded along towards his hotel. "We stopped there on our way back from Yokohama. The people treated us with great courtesy and consideration. Mrs. Terry, as well as myself, were deeply touched by these attentions. She remarked to me that it was not always navy people received so many assurances of affectionate regard. She was very anxious to remain longer in Honolulu."

NEW WAY TO KILL MOSQUITOES.

Mr. Herbert J. Brown, of this city, who is chief owner of Calapatch Island, just south of Cuba and adjacent to the Isle of Pines, claims to have discovered a means of exterminating mosquitoes. Mr. Brown was formerly for many years a newspaper correspondent and married a daughter of Prof. White, once professor of Geology in Bowdoin College, Maine. He was head of the New York Journal Bureau in this city and did considerable newspaper work in Cuba, during which he conducted negotiations for the purchase of Calapatch Island, said to contain \$2,000,000 worth of guano besides other resources.

The little island, so small that it is not charted on the maps, was infested with mosquitoes. Brown set his men to draining the low portions of the island. He says that he has found a digger wasp that is the mortal enemy of mosquitoes and works energetically to destroy them. He also says he has found a water bug, name unknown, that eats the mosquito eggs voraciously. Brown has always been known among his associates here as of a scientific turn of mind. Prof. L. O. Howard, chief entomologist at the Agricultural Department, thinks well of what Mr. Brown claims to have discovered and

has authorized Brown to write a monograph on the subject which will be published as a bulletin by the Department.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR.

Consul General W. R. Holloway, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, sends to the Department of Commerce and Labor, an interview with a prominent Halifax merchant, which he had recently, following an extended trip that the merchant took through the West Indies.

The merchant is quoted as follows: "Trinidad has the largest sugar estate in the British West Indies, the Madeline, with a capacity for crushing 17,000 tons of cane daily and producing 170 tons of sugar. The depression in the sugar trade for so many years has caused a change in conditions, and land has been let out to small farmers, who bring their cane to the mills for crushing. Last year they were able to secure only 9s. (22-17) per ton; this year they are getting 14s. (\$3.44). Large tracts of land that hitherto have been lying idle are now set out in cane. The prospects for trade and profitable industry in the West Indies are brighter than for years.

There is no reason why Canada should not get a good share of this trade, and each connection that we make with the West Indies through our banks or through commerce generally must be for mutual advantage. At the present time, outside of yellow crystals, which are popular in the English markets, the West Indies sugar finds an almost exclusive market in Canada.

"Trinidad is in a position to command a great part of the trade of Venezuela, though at present, owing to the action of President Castro, this trade is reduced to a minimum, if not altogether prohibited. Castro's own country suffers more than does Trinidad from this embargo, and the future may soon work a change."

COSTA RICA COFFEE.

"Coffee Exports of Costa Rica" forms the title of an article, sent to the Department of Commerce and Labor by United States Vice Consul Caldwell, of San Jose. He writes as follows:

"In the following table of exports of Costa Rica coffee for the year ended September 30, 1904, the figures given under the head 'in husk' represent 'net clean coffee,' 18 per cent allowance for husk having been deducted in each case:

Exports of coffee from Costa Rica to the several countries during the year ended September 30, 1904.

Country.	In husk.	Clean.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
England	14,982,903	5,059,017
United States	263,736	1,498,000
Germany	880,857	714,821
France	51,936	475,896
Austria-Hungary	42,394	10,317
All other countries		189,626